

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 66.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1890.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign \$.50
Per month, Foreign .75
Per year, Foreign 5.00
Per year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law. P. O. Box
196, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.
FORT AND HOTEL STREETS,
Mott-Smith Block.
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

W. C. ACHI & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all
parts of the group. We will sell prop-
erties on reasonable commissions.
Office: No 10 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission
Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO, AND... HONOLULU,
215 Front St. Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise. Queen St., Hono-
lulu.

R. LEWERS, F. J. LOWRY, C. M. COOKE,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials. Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

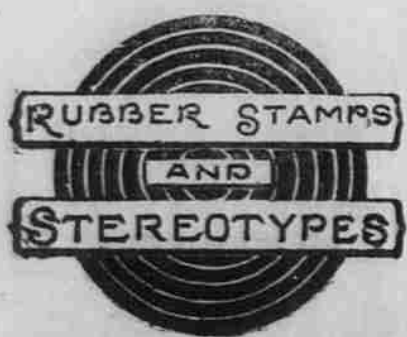
HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

The Bark FOONG SUEY will sail
from New York for Honolulu

ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 1ST,

If sufficient inducement offers. Ad-
vances made on shipments on liberal
terms. For further particulars, ad-
dress Messrs. CHAS. BREWER &
CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, or
C. BREWER & CO, Ltd.,
Honolulu Agents.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FIRST GUN FIRED

Central Committee American
Union Party Meet.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENTION

To Be Held in Honolulu
August 30.

One Delegate to Twenty-five Elec-
tors—Two Districts
Nearly Equal.

The first gun in the election cam-
paign was fired last night, and from
now until the election takes place, Sep-
tember 29th, candidates and their
friends will smoke the fragrant Manila
early and often. The meeting last
night was that of the Central Commit-
tee of the American Union party. J. A.
Kennedy acted as chairman and Ed
Towse secretary. There were present,
besides, Messrs. F. B. McStocker, J. S.
Martin, J. A. McCandless, W. R. Sims,
W. C. King, T. B. Murray, David Kel-
pio and A. J. Campbell.

The apportionment adopted was one
delegate to 25 voters, or a majority
fraction of 25. This gives the Fourth
District 18 delegates and the Fifth Dis-
trict 15. It was decided that the pre-
dict primaries for election of delegates
to the Island Convention will be held in
Honolulu on August 30th, and the con-
vention for outside precincts on August
28th.

The following formal call for the
election of delegates by precinct clubs
and for the Island Nominating Con-
vention of the American Union party
is dated August 16, 1897:

A convention of the American Union
party of the Island of Oahu will be
held in the American League hall on
Wednesday, September 15th, at 7:30
p. m., for the purpose of nominating
three candidates for the House of Rep-
resentatives for the Fourth District
and three for the Fifth District and for
the adoption of a platform of princi-
ples.

Delegates to the Nominating Con-
vention will be chosen at club meetings on
the evening of August 20th in Honolu-
lu, and August 28th in outside pre-
cincts. Only registered electors will be
entitled to vote for delegates.

This apportionment of the various
precincts is as follows:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

First Precinct: Government Nur-
sery; two delegates.
Second Precinct: Beretania School;
six delegates.
Third Precinct: Water gate; one
delegate.
Fourth Precinct: Royal School; three
delegates.
Fifth Precinct: Kapualwa building;
three delegates.
Sixth Precinct: Bell Tower; three
delegates.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

First Precinct: Kaneohe; two dele-
gates.
Second Precinct: Kahuku; one dele-
gate.
Third Precinct: Waiialua; one dele-
gate.
Fourth Precinct: Waianae; one dele-
gate.
Fifth Precinct: Ewa Mill; one dele-
gate.
Sixth Precinct: Manana Court
House; one delegate.
Seventh Precinct: Reform School;
two delegates.
Eighth Precinct: Tram Stables; two
delegates.
Ninth Precinct: Kaluwa School;
two delegates.
Tenth Precinct: China Engine
House; two delegates.

The committee selected representa-
tives of the Central Committee, who
will call the meetings to order and
open the club rolls for signatures and
conduct the election of these officers:
Chairman, secretary, Enrollment Com-
mittee of three, these five to constitute
the club officers, and the organized
meeting will proceed to the election of
delegates to the Nominating Con-
vention, whose election will be certified
to by the chairman and secretary of the
club.

The procedure of the previous Nom-
inating Conventions will probably be
followed.

MAY BE CANDIDATES.

Some of the Men to Sit in Next
Legislature.

Among the probable candidates for
election to the next legislature are D. B.
Smith, L. L. McCandless, E. C. Win-
ston, James Campbell (of Hoaeae), D. L.
Naone, D. Hoapili Baker and C. A.
Brown. These gentlemen are so well
known here as to require but brief
mention.

D. B. Smith has taken very little in-
terest in politics, beyond that born in
a man who wants good Government,

since the formation of the Republic.
During the time the Provisional Gov-
ernment was in session Mr. Smith sat
as a member of the Advisory Council,
but ceased his connection with the
Government when this body was suc-
ceeded by a regularly elected legisla-
tive body.

L. L. McCandless, besides being in-
terested in the well-boring business
with his brothers, John and James, has
been engaged in ranching along the
line of the Oahu Railway. He has large
interests in the country, and is anxious
to protect them by having the Islands
a part of the United States. Mr. Mc-
Candless' attitude on the annexation
question has never been open to criti-
cism; he has been an annexationist for
so long that he does not remember
when the feeling dawned upon him. He
is aggressive in politics, and a strong
sympathizer with the present Govern-
ment.

E. C. Winston made a good record in
the Lower House last year, and is
ready to go at the appropriation bill
with the same ferociousness next ses-
sion. He has considerable property in-
terests in the Islands.

James Campbell is of the firm of
Campbell Bros., and is engaged in cul-
tivating and shipping fruit. He has so
far taken no active part in politics and
consequently has no political enemies.
He is of rather quiet demeanor and
may be considered conservative in his
views.

D. L. Naone was the Speaker of the
last House, and is a supporter of the
Government in any of its measures.
Mr. Naone was the Hawaiian delegate
to the recent Christian Endeavorers
Convention in San Francisco.

D. Hoapili Baker, a full Hawaiian, is
a man of education and refinement, and
was prominent in court circles during
the Kalakaua reign. He was on the
staff of the King and was with him
at the time of his death. Since the es-
tablishment of the Republic he has
filled several positions of trust.

C. A. Brown was Tax Assessor dur-
ing the monarchy, and is at present a
member of the Board of Health.

Passed Through.

Among the through passengers on
the Miowera yesterday were the follow-
ing:

Rt. Hon. G. H. Reed, P. C., Premier
of New South Wales; Rt. Hon. C. C.
Kingston, P. C., Premier of South Aus-
tralia; Rev. Dr. Bevan, LL. B., D. D.,
of Melbourne and Mrs. Bevan, all of
whom are returning to their homes in
the Colonies, after having been to Eng-
land, to be present at the celebration
of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Mr. C. W. Matthews, Queen's Coun-
sel, and Mrs. Matthews, wealthy tour-
ists.

Mr. E. Winchcombe, a Sydney wool
merchant.

Mr. The Huddell, one of the directors
of the C. A. S. S. Co.

Think It a Small Matter.

Regarding the Hawaiian Immigra-
tion question, the Japan Mail says:
Whether application shall be made to
Belgium or to Italy to lend its good
offices as arbitrator in the Hawaiian
complication, is now the question of
the moment, say the Tokyo news-
papers. We trust that there is still a
hope of settling the matter without
recourse to arbitration. It is, after
all, such a paltry business. Hawaii
can not possibly hold to the manifestly
untenable contention that by mak-
ing a contract with a steamship com-
pany for a return passage in case of
failure to find employment, an immi-
grant ceases to be a free laborer. The
notion is almost laughable in its ex-
travagance. That point conceded, noth-
ing remains but the question of
compensation, a paltry payment of
something like a quarter of a million
of dollars. Were there any principle
involved, the case would be different,
but the Hawaiian Cabinet, being com-
posed of clear-headed men, must be
thoroughly sensible that the position
taken by them is impossible, and that
to insist on carrying it to arbitration
would be to incur ridicule as well as
additional expense.

Is Not Concerned.

KOBE, July 31.—The Nippon states
that a barrister has called at the For-
eign Office in reference to the claim
of the Hawaiian Government from the
owner of the steamer Kinal-maru; but
the Foreign Office authorities declined
to discuss the matter on the ground
that it was not a matter in which the
Foreign Office was concerned.

It is Always Gratifying to receive tes-

timonials for Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and
when the endorsement is from a phy-
sician it is especially so. "There is no
more satisfactory or effective remedy
than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E.
Robey, physician and pharmacist, of
Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the
Remedy in his own family and sold it
in his drug store for six years, he
should certainly know. For sale by all
druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The 18th of September is Regatta
Day. Business men and others, who
generously contributed toward the
sports of that day last year, and have
such pleasant recollections of their
success, should follow suit this year.

The men into whose hands the raising
of funds has been placed, will soon be
around.

A PRESENTATION

Marshal Brown Receives Tokens
From Police.

HANDSOME SILVER TEA SERVICE

Beautiful Memorial De-
signed by V. Jacobsen.

Presentation Address by Deputy
Marshal—Cheers By Offi-
cers and Clerks.

The entire police force of Honolulu
assembled in the District Court at 7:30
o'clock last night for the purpose of
receiving Marshal Brown and present-



MARSHAL A. M. BROWN.

ing him with a token of their regard
for him as an individual and as the
Marshal of the Republic.

The police formed in line on the
mauka side of the hall, and the guards
of the jail and clerks of the depart-
ment were seated opposite. As the
Marshal, escorted by Deputy Marshal
Hitchcock, entered the room, the men
were brought to attention, and the
Deputy Marshal, addressing the Mar-
shal, said:

"Marshal Brown:

"I have been requested by the Police
Department of Honolulu to present to
you this silver tea service and scroll as
a token of the esteem in which you
are held by the men under you. A ma-
jority of us have been associated with
you since you assumed the duties of
Marshal, and we have found you al-
ways an indulgent, kind friend when
reports of an annoying nature have
been presented to you for investiga-
tion, and at all times and in all cases
where a friend was needed, we feel
that you have been ready to be that
friend.

"We would ask that you accept these
gifts as a slight token of the apprecia-
tion we feel for the kindness you have
shown us, and we wish, also, to extend
our congratulations on your coming
marriage and best wishes to yourself
and bride for your future welfare."

The Marshal was then escorted to
the table, where the gifts were exhib-
ited, and after reading the names on
the scroll, said:

"Gentlemen: I hardly know what to
say to you in acknowledging these
beautiful gifts. I may say frankly that
an occasion of this character and the
one which I look forward to tomorrow
are of a nature that I am not familiar
with, except as a spectator. I knew
this was to take place tonight, and if
I had had my wits about me I would
have had an impromptu speech pre-
pared, but some of you know the feel-
ings of a man on the eve of his mar-
riage; he thinks of nothing else.

"These beautiful gifts are accepted
by me with a feeling of gratitude
which I cannot express. This occasion
signifies a feeling of good will exist-
ing between the police and myself as the
head. You must know from my actions
that I take an interest in every man on
the force, from those at the top to the
man last to receive a badge. The token
assures me of the cordial feeling on
your part, and I trust nothing may oc-
cur to change the relations now exist-
ing. I will always keep and fondly
treasure the gifts as the most valuable
that I could receive, and they are such
as every man would feel proud to pos-
sess. But as I look upon them now,
the thought occurs to me, how often I
will be awakened by Mrs. Brown and
informed that there is some one com-
ing through the window to steal the
silver. The thought of the additional
responsibility which rests upon the po-
lice force follows quickly on the heels
of the other, and I can truthfully say
woe be unto the man who steals this
tea set. I do not believe you will al-
low him to escape, for with me, you
have an interest in the treasure. I ac-
cept the gifts, gentlemen, with pro-
found gratitude. Again I thank you."

Captain Parker again brought his

men to attention, but before Marshal
Brown could retire from the room Ches-
ter A. Doyle called for three cheers,
which were given with a will. Clerk
Batchelor then proposed the same
number for the future Mrs. Brown, and
the men responded most heartily.

"Arthur Morgan Brown, Esq., Marshal
of the Republic of Hawaii, Honolu-
lu:

"Dear Sir:—As members of the Ho-
nolulu Division of the Permanent Po-
lice Force of the Republic of Hawaii,
of which body you are the able and popu-
lar Chief, we desire to tender our cor-
dial felicitations upon the joyous occa-
sion of your marriage, and to beg your
acceptance of the accompanying token
of our 'Aloha.' Provoking the blessings
of a benign Providence upon your ma-
rimonial union and wishing you and
your charming wife continual health,
happiness and prosperity, we beg to
subscribe ourselves, dear sir, very truly
yours,
(126 Signatures.)
"Dated at Honolulu, H. I., August
17, 1897."

The address, which is the work of
Viggo Jacobsen, is engrossed in Ger-
man round hand upon parchment ruled
in small check pattern, and surrounded
by a deep and very elaborate border in
gold and water colors. On top appears
the Hawaiian arms, flanked on either
side by small medallions, bearing the
letters "A." and "M." joined in a mon-
ogram. At the foot are two smaller
shields, held together by a lover's knot,
emblazoned with the American and
English colors, respectively, as indicat-
ing the national descent of the con-
triving parties. Two small panels
halfway down the page are ornamented
with wedding bells on a silver ground.
Finally, the entire border is powdered
with more than twenty Cupids in var-
ious graceful poses, each figure grasp-
ing a large "A" or "M" alternately, be-
ing the initial letters of the Christian
names of bride and bridegroom. For
this pretty idea, Mr. Jacobsen desires
to state, he is indebted to a recent
number of the Graphic. The frame, of
white and gold, was made by the Pa-
cific Hardware Company.

The tea service is of solid silver,
handsomely engraved. It consists of
the conventional five pieces, and is very
beautiful. It was imported through
Frank Kruger.

REALIZING ITS MISTAKE.

The Ottawa Government About to
Reduce the Size of Mining Claims.

OTTAWA, August 6.—The Govern-
ment is considering the sending into
the Yukon of more police, the rush to
that territory being so great and the
necessity imperative for maintaining
order. The Government is being urged
to appoint a strong executive officer to
administer that territory and send him
at once.

Another point which the Government
is said to be considering is the prop-
erty of reducing the area of the
claims. Under the regulations as they
exist, a claim of 500 lineal feet, and
includes both sides of the stream. As
the richest streams are the smallest, it
is thought that this is much too great
a claim, and it would seem to be so
when it is considered that in the let-
ter of Mr. Hart Humber, dated June
15th, it is stated that one Montana
man took \$96,000 out of 45 square feet,
and that another took \$140,000 out of
85 square feet, and it is added that
there are many more strikes equally as
rich. This being so, a single claim of
500 feet might yield several millions to
one man.

MR. FOSTER RETURNS.

The United States Sealing Commis-
sioner Back From Europe.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Mr. Foster,
the Commissioner sent by President
McKinley to England to confer with
Lord Salisbury relative to the Behring
Sea matter and if possible obtain a re-
opening of the seal questions, arrived
in this city last night. Mr. Foster per-
emptorily declined to be interviewed.
Notwithstanding reports that the con-
ference in the autumn of Great Britain,
Japan and Russia at Washington will
be one of naturalists to compare biolog-
ical notes, and that all reference to ex-
isting regulations are expressly barred
from discussion. A passenger on board
the St. Louis said that Mr. Foster had
told him he had an expectation of re-
opening the whole question in the fall,
and that he had satisfactory assurances
from Lord Salisbury to that effect. Mr.
Foster was seen and asked about the
statement attributed to him, but he re-
fused to affirm or deny it.

SILVER MINES CLOSED.

Can't be Worked at Present Price
of the White Metal.

PARK CITY, Utah, August 7.—Su-
perintendent Chambers of the Ontario
and Daly mines, has received a tele-
gram from New York, ordering him to
close down both mines at once, owing
to the recent decline in silver. These
are two of the largest silver mines in
the State and give employment to
about 700 men. It is claimed that these
mines cannot be worked with profit at
the present price of silver.

Americans Barred Out.

TORONTO, Ont., August 6.—Canada
has begun to take means to enforce
the alien labor law against Americans.
Commissioner McCreary is here on
business in connection with work on
the Crow's Nest Pass Railway through
the Rocky Mountains, and he informed
the Canadian Pacific Railway authori-
ties that any American laborers en-
gaged for that work would be deported

to their own country again. McCreary
has instructions from the Canadian
Government to strictly enforce the new
law.

Another Silver Stamp.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cable dis-
patches from London report a further
weakness in the silver market there.
The local market was sympathetically
affected, with quotations declining to
new low-record figures.

The parity of the commercial bar
silver on the basis of this quotation
was 55½ cents an ounce, but owing to
the existence of a moderate short in-
terest in the market, which was cov-
ering at the decline, the rate for actual
business here was about 55½ cents.

Germany Protests.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Ger-
man Government has again entered a
formal protest against the application
to German sugar of section 5 of the
new tariff act, by which German sugar
would be taxed with a higher duty
than other countries. It is not denied,
however, that the German sugar clear-
ly comes within the provisions of sec-
tion 5 by reason of the payment of an
export duty.

To Shut Out Aliens.

WINNIPEG, August 6.—Immigration
Commissioner McCreary leaves tomor-
row for Lethbridge and MacLeod, to
arrange for the enforcement of the
alien labor law. En route he will con-
fer with Commissioner Herchmer of
the Mounted Police as to the utilization
of members of that force.

Secretary Wilson's Geography.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 4.—Mr. Wil-
son, United States Secretary of Agri-
culture, who has been visiting here,
says he has sent a number of experts
to the Klondyke to look after the agri-
cultural interests of the United States
there.

CHINAMAN SUICIDES.

Ah Fook's Body Found in Alley-
way of Oahu Jail.

At 10:10 a. m. yesterday, Ah Fook, a
Chinese prisoner at Oahu Jail, was
found dead, having committed suicide
by means of a short piece of cloth-
line and the cloth belt he usually wore
about the waist.

At 10 o'clock he was seen by Guards
Kaimihau and Huihui walking into the
dispensary. From there he went into
the alleyway of the jail proper, where
old Parsons is to be found at all times.

In just a very short space of time
Parsons cried out that Ah Fook had
committed suicide. Running to the al-
leyway, the guards found the body of
Ah Fook on the ground. The cloth had
been tied around his neck, and in the
death struggle this parted from the
rope. The man was quite dead 10 min-
utes after he was seen walking into
the dispensary. Dr. Cooper examined
the body.

Soon after death a Coroner's jury
was called together before Deputy Mar-
shal Hitchcock, and a verdict of sui-
cide handed in.

Ah Fook was convicted of unlawful
possession of opium in Lihue some time
ago, and upon removal to jail escaped
from the officers and came to Honolu-
lu. He was captured and sent to Oahu
Jail to work out his time. When cap-
tured he remarked to one of the offi-
cers: "It makes no difference where you
imprison me; I shall die anyway." Ah
Fook was a leper suspect, also, and al-
though he had not been examined, was
being kept under close surveillance.

Patent Fuel.

The officers and sailors of the Ke Au
Hou and Waialeale are nearly all
suffering from sore eyes, the result of
discharging at Waimea and Koloa a
lot of patent fuel, the gas from which
was according to the story told by
them, all but unbearable. In Purer
Radway's report of the Waialeale's
trip is the following: "Have about six
tons left. Men unable to finish dis-
charging it. Eyes all closed up." Some
of the men were so overcome by the
effects that they staggered like drunk-
en men and others were even pro-
strated on the beach. They say that
the sensation of burning, communicat-
ed to the eyes, is something that
no one can stand. Captain Gregory
of the Waialeale, was one of the officers
who got a severe dose.

Circuit Court News.

Ah Yong was sentenced to two
months yesterday for maintaining a
lottery scheme. Ngo Lin has with-
drawn his appeal to the Circuit Court.
Jury trial has been waived in the
case of Kahana Meek vs. Chong See
et al. The jury rendered a verdict of
acquittal in the case of the Republic vs.
G. Walker.

The guardian of Aug. Wanner has
filed a petition of allowance of accounts
and petition for discharge. J. F. Hack-
feld, administrator of the estate of
Johann Drewes, has filed a petition for
confirmation of sale, allowance of ac-
counts and discharge.

It has been stipulated that the case
of M. G. Silva vs. M. J. Cabral should
be heard in vacation.

The accounts of Mary H. S. Carter,
guardian of H. A. P. and Grace L. Car-
ter, were filed yesterday.

LABOR QUESTION

Minister Damon's Investigations
Abroad.

INQUIRY REGARDING ITALIANS

Hawaiian Consul Benton
at Rome Reports.

Says Northern Italians Would Answer—They Are Ready to Emigrate.

While Minister Damon was in London, he spent all of his time available after attending the Jubilee functions to investigating and inquiring into matters which, in his opinion, could benefit the Islands. Among other matters which attracted Mr. Damon's attention was "plantation labor." Remembering that there had been some discussion on the scheme to bring Italians to this country and the objections interposed, Minister Damon wrote Dwight Benton, Hawaiian Consul-General to Rome, for particulars regarding the habits, etc.

Before leaving London Minister Damon had the pleasure of receiving the particulars regarding the habits, etc., of Italian agriculturists.

Consulate-General
Of the Republic of Hawaii,
Rome, June 24, 1897.

My Dear Mr. Damon: Your letter of June 19th reached me yesterday. I am sorry to learn of the improbability of your visiting Rome at this time. I know, of course, that you must be more than occupied on an occasion such as the Queen's Jubilee, but I hope you might be able to take a flying trip in this direction. It would have given me great pleasure to have explored with you some of the remains of two or three thousand years ago, not to mention a good many which ante-date any authentic history. I trust that it can be arranged for a future visit when, perhaps, you may have more time at your disposal.

I thank you very much for the suggestion in regard to the labor question in the Islands. It is a subject to which I have given much attention, and I have been for some time of the opinion that one of the best solutions of the problem would be the introduction of the better class, such as you mention (Northern Italy), of Italian peasants.

The Italian contadino is patient, very patient, content with humble fare, of quiet habits, and, contrary to the generally accepted view, is very industrious. True, he works slowly and in very primitive methods, but he will uncomplainingly put in more hours of steady labor in a day than most other nationalities. He is not ambitious politically, nor is his devotion to his religion so strong as to make trouble in that direction.

The Italian is warm-hearted, becomes readily and strongly attached to persons and places, and possesses an assimilating quality that, I feel sure, is not an attribute of the Asiatic. That he is well adapted, perhaps more so than any other white element, for out-of-door labor in your climate, goes, in my opinion, almost without saying. I would exclude from consideration in this connection the Southern Italian and the Sicilian as being less reliable, thoroughly dishonest, hot-headed and less easily controlled and more quarrelsome among themselves.

I am writing somewhat at length on this matter, perhaps more so than is necessary at this time, but do so that you may understand some of the views which have been derived from many years residence among and a long acquaintance with the people of this country.

It has been my desire for some time past to offer, in the way of suggestion to the Government, the idea of remedying the labor situation in Hawaii by availing itself of this country's superabundance, but have been deterred from doing so, partly because of the great distance and consequent expense of transmission of immigrants to the Islands, and partly because it might appear presumptuous on my part to present either facts or opinions to the Government upon a subject with which it might be naturally supposed to be entirely familiar. I also inferred, from many statements in the Hawaiian Gazette, a paper, by the way, which has been most valuable to me in many ways, that, in view of a possible early annexation of the Islands to the United States, it was the policy of the Government to thus secure a large American immigration, and make the Anglo-Saxon element the feature of your future increase in population.

And now, in answer to the suggestion and questions contained in your letter, I would say:

That I am not yet informed in regard to emigration agencies in Italy, nor as to their reliability. This I will ascertain at as early a date as is possible.

The laws relating to emigration of Italian citizens to other countries are liberal, allowing free exit to all who have fulfilled the three years of required military service, which begins the year previous to the attainment of majority. Some years ago I translated them entire into English, but neglected to preserve a copy for myself. It would, however, be necessary to do the work over again, in view of probable modifications and changes that

may have since taken place, or, at least, to translate the essential portions.

I have written today to the Chief of the Emigration Bureau (a branch of the department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) for a copy of laws and such other supplementary rules and regulations as may have been published.

I have already set on foot inquiries into the conditions, availability and character of labor and laborers in Italy, which I hope will convey in detail all that is necessary for the use of the Government.

In accordance with your suggestion I shall most cheerfully undertake the preparation of a report on the subject, but cannot gather all the material required and arranged it in a practical form without some delay.

In the meantime, and while you are still abroad, if you can offer any suggestions as to details of information, other than is contained in your letter of the 19th, which would be desirable for the Government to be in possession of, I shall be most thankful.

My family unite with me in sending you best wishes for a pleasant stay abroad and a safe homeward journey.

With regards, I am, faithfully yours,
DWIGHT BENTON.

After receiving this letter, Mr. Damon called on Thomas Cooke & Son, the well-known transportation agents, and conferred with them regarding transportation. This firm expressed themselves as willing to undertake a commission to land whatever number of Italians might be required, either by steamer direct or via the United States.

At the time this correspondence passed, however, the United States Senate had not taken any determined steps in the matter of annexing the Islands. As it is the wish of the Government at Washington to people the Islands as nearly as possible with American citizens, the Italian scheme may fall through.

WITHOUT A WIRE

Messages Can Be Flashed
Twelve Miles.

Discovery Which Will Revolutionize Prevailing Electrical Ideas.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A World cable from London says: A twenty-three-year-old lad named Marconi has revolutionized telegraphy, has discovered a method of preventing collisions at sea and has made communication so certain, so superior to the obstructions devised by any enemy that the whole scheme of modern warfare may be changed thereby.

Marconi, who reached London last night, said today: "The greatest distance to which we have been able to transmit messages by telegraph without wires is twelve miles. But that by no means is the limit of the instrument. I made the discovery by accident. I had been studying electrical phenomena three years, when two years ago I found that by putting Herz's radiator to the earth, connecting it with a wire extended vertically in the air and repeating the process with a modified Bramley receiver, a current could be transmitted hundreds of yards without connecting wires."

"Then I found that without increasing the battery power, but by simply increasing the height of the vertical wire, the influence of the instrument was extended over a distance increasing in geometrical ratio to the increased height of the wire."

"A wire carried to the top of the high mast of a ship ought to enable the captain to telegraph a considerable

ITALY MAY BE CHOSEN.
Japan Papers Think Switzerland Will Not Be Arbitrator

TOKYO, July 28.—Vernacular papers say that imperial sanction having been given to the proposal to submit the trouble with Hawaii to arbitration, the Foreign Department today has sent a dispatch to the Hawaiian Government, accepting the proposal.

According to a report of Mr. Akiyama, a councillor in the Foreign Department who recently returned from Honolulu, it seems that the Hawaiian Government expected from the first that Japan would not consent to the United States being appointed arbitrator, and was prepared to suggest the appointment of a Swiss tribunal. The Japanese Government, however, was not ready to agree to that suggestion as the imposition of a higher duty on Swiss watches in Japan has offended the Swiss Government. Japan proposed Belgium, though it is not unlikely that Italy will be the arbitrator.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice, the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SOCIETY

A special train conveyed a party of young people to Remond Grove early last evening to enjoy a moonlight dance in the pavilion at that place. Mrs. Robert Lewers was chaperone. Dancing to music by the Quintet Club was kept up until about midnight, when the party returned to the city. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Wells of New York, who are passing through on the China; Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. C. M. V. Forster, Miss Ward, Miss Low, Miss Robertson, Miss Ladd, Miss Pauline Neumann, Miss Love, Miss McCriston, Miss Thrum, Miss Williams, Miss Paris, Miss Angus, Miss Grace, Dr. Sinclair, Messrs. Kluegel, Paris, Schultze, Schmidt, J. Low, Ed Giffard, Tom King, Wm. Love, D. F. Thrum, Buchanan, Wm. Thompson, G. Angus, Sam Woods, Arthur Wall, Dr. A. C. Wall and a number of others.

Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, Miss M. Roberts, Miss E. S. Mosher and Mr. M. Roberts of Stanford University, returned from the Volcano on the Mauna Loa yesterday. They went first to Hilo and then over the beautiful Olia road to the Volcano. After a few days' sojourn there they went to Punaluu and returned to Honolulu as above stated. Along the Kona coast a fine time was spent by the party. Every port was visited in the steamer's boats, and at Kailua a swim in the bay was indulged in.

Mr. Julius Hoting gave a dinner to American Minister Sewall, at his residence, King street, Thursday evening. The guests were as follows: Minister Sewall, Mr. Oscar Sewall, Mr. H. H. Renjes, Mr. F. M. Swazy, Mr. H. Focke, Mr. E. Suhr, Mr. Tom May, Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith and Mr. Oscar Herold.

Mrs. George Beckley and family will soon move out to their beautiful home on the slopes of Diamond Head, there to stay through the hot weather.

Mrs. Wight and Miss Stansbury have returned to the city, after a pleasant sojourn at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swazy, Kailua.

Mrs. W. T. Monsarrat, who is now on Kapapala ranch, will remain two or three weeks longer, since her health is improving at that place.

On Thursday Mrs. J. G. Spencer entertained Mrs. Barber and Miss Clarke at her home in Nuuanu Valley. Several ladies were present.

Among the arrivals on the Mauna Loa yesterday were: Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. James and Rudolph Spreckels.

A dinner to Minister Sewall was given at the home of Mr. Alex. Isenberg last evening.

The Lei Ilma dances at Independence Park pavilion are very much missed.

Murder in First Degree.

Argument in the Molokai murder case closed Saturday afternoon, and after the Judge's charge the jury retired at 6:30 to deliberate. At 11:30 p. m. the verdict was returned. Noah, guilty of murder in second degree; Paahao, assault and battery and Sam Ku, not guilty.

The average distance of the great planet Jupiter from the sun is 482,000,000 miles. The course which he follows is therefore rather more than five times as great in diameter as is the path pursued by the earth.



AYER'S
Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

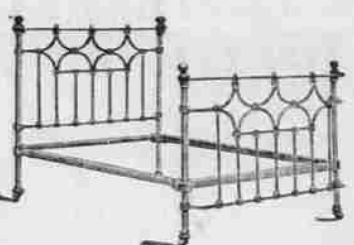
WICKER
CHAIRS
and
COUCHES

WE have just received a large and varied assortment of new style wicker furniture suitable for rooms or verandas.

We are
Selling

them at very low prices. These may be stained any color required to match other furniture in the house. Plush cushions made to order to fit any furniture desired.

PRICES
are
LOW!



We have also in stock a large number of those handsome white enameled bedsteads—single or double. These are very cheap and servicable. The price will astonish you.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS

Metropolitan
Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

THE NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.,

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

CHINA STILL HERE

Writ of Mandamus Issued Yesterday.

GOVERNMENT STANDS FIRM

The Owner Appeals from Minister's Decision.

Sailing Indefinitely Postponed. Case Will Be Heard Monday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The time of the China's sailing has been indefinitely postponed. Continuation of the trouble over the steamship's Hawaiian register.

Colonel Macfarlane published a letter in the afternoon papers yesterday, denying that he had been interviewed by reporters. So far as the Advertiser is concerned, the Colonel is right. What was quoted in the Advertiser as coming from the Colonel was not said directly to the Advertiser reporter, nor was it so stated. The Colonel is evidently worked up over the matter, and read his morning paper hastily.

Yesterday he had his mortgage of the steamship China filed and deposited \$600 for the stamps. As to the purchase price fixed by Minister Damon, that is different. The Colonel considers his five-jubilee-shilling purchase price of the China genuinely bona-fide, and he questions Minister Damon's right to set a higher valuation. It is said that he has deposited the price of the stamps, but will have the Supreme Court fix a price for the vessel or say whether Minister Damon has the right to do so.

Yesterday a writ of mandamus was served on Collector-General Castle and Minister Cooper, made returnable before Judge Perry in the Circuit Court on Monday at 10 a. m. In the meantime the China is docked at the Pacific Mail wharf, and her engines have not turned over. Following is an extract from the writ:

The writ sets forth that on July 2d, the steamer China, being at sea, and having a British register, and owned by the China Steamship Company, Limited, of London, was conveyed to petitioner, George W. Macfarlane, by bill of sale of that date.

That thereupon, upon the application of petitioner to the Hawaiian Consul in London, provisional register as a Hawaiian vessel was granted to the steamship China.

That on August 5th petitioner surrendered to the British Consul-General at San Francisco the former British register of the China, and caused said steamship to be put under the Hawaiian flag. That the steamship is now at this port under the Hawaiian flag, and her ship articles are prepared accordingly.

That on the 11th of August petitioner made application to James B. Castle, Collector-General of Customs, in writing and under oath for a permanent Hawaiian registry.

That he is informed and believes that the Collector-General caused the said steamship to be measured and her tonnage accurately ascertained, for the purpose of the desired registry, and had notified the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the application and that the Minister had ascertained from Thomas Rain Walker, British Vice-Consul, that no legal impediment exists to a Hawaiian register for said steamship. It is not known whether the Minister has communicated such information to the Collector-General, but petitioner submits that, as it is a statutory duty for him to do so, the inference is that it has been done.

That the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance have stated that a registry would not be granted. The reasons given are that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had informed the United States Minister that no registers to foreign-built vessels would be granted, and it is claimed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the petitioner is not the bona-fide owner of the steamship China.

The writ concludes as follows: "That unless said steamship shall receive such legal register the rights of her owners, insurers, freighters and others may be seriously imperiled and irreparable damage may be done to those concerned."

"Wherefore, the petitioner respectfully prays that an alternative writ of mandamus be issued to said James B. Castle, Collector-General of Customs, commanding him to register said steamship in his office as a Hawaiian vessel and to issue to the petitioner on receipt of his bond a certificate thereof, or to show cause to the contrary within three days from the service thereof and of this writ."

Colonel Macfarlane is quoted as saying he would hold this Government responsible for any damages accruing from the delay of the vessel in this port. Referring to this point, one of the Ministers remarked yesterday:

"I cannot imagine what they mean by it. We have not detained the vessel here 20 minutes. We declined to issue a permanent register, and promptly offered to enforce the sea letter, to enable them to continue their voyage to Hong Kong and return here or to San Francisco. By that time everything could have been settled. But this did not seem to be satisfactory to the owner. If this had been accepted, the suit China continued her voyage, the suit

could have been brought just the same as if she had remained here.

"How this Government can be mulcted in damages on account of this delay is more than I can tell. One thing is certain: Our position is such that had we given this vessel a register against our assurances to the United States, we would have had no other alternative than to resign our portfolios. You can rest assured that unless the Supreme Court decides that the register shall be given, we will not move from the position we have taken."

PLANT ASPARAGUS.

Mr. Allan Herbert Tells How to Raise it Successfully.

The public should be very grateful to Mr. Allan Herbert for the pointers on horticulture he has already given out, and for the promise that he will, from time to time, give to the public through the columns of this paper, the results which he has gained through many years of experience on the Islands. His article on sunflowers caused a general call for this at once beautiful and wholesome plant, and people all over the city have taken to planting it in their yards.

Mr. Herbert has the following to say about asparagus, that delicious vegetable that people generally think cannot be grown on the Islands:

"Why not have an asparagus bed? This delicious and wholesome plant will grow luxuriously on the Islands, and, when once its merits are fully known, will become a staple article in the form of a luxury for our tables. For the past 20 years I have planted it with success at both Waikiki and Kalihi, and I cannot express the untold pleasure and comfort it has given my family, my friends and myself.

"If you are the possessor of a piece of ground as large as a cellar door, by all means have an asparagus bed. It will last you 20 years and more when once planted.

"Hard to plant? No; it is as easy to grow as sugar cane or corn. In the catalogues from the East you read about 'trenching' and 'manuring.' This is only necessary where there are long winters and the ground is cold in the spring.

"Why do people not succeed with asparagus here? Simply because the methods recommended in the Eastern catalogues are followed. For instance, these catalogues say: 'Plant in May or early June.' Now, the difference in time of day, say New York and Honolulu, is about five hours. An allowance of one month to an hour, in advance of the time mentioned in a New York catalogue is necessary. January will then be the month to plant in.

"I am willing at any time to tell people who desire information when and how to plant and how to procure seeds and plants.

"It might be well to remember that you can have asparagus here for six months, whereas, in the East you can only have it for as many weeks."

ADMIRALS CHANGE.

Station Under Command of Rear Admiral Miller.

Saturday morning brought considerable activity to the American warships in port the occasion being the transfer of the Admirals at this station.

At 10 a. m. the flag of Admiral Beardslee was lowered from the mast head and the guns of the Philadelphia and Marion fired a salute of 13 guns. Immediately afterward, the flag of Admiral Miller was hoisted and the guns



REAR-ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE.

of the Philadelphia and Marion again saluted. When they had ceased H. I. J. M. Naniwa answered with 13 guns. The officers of the Marion were on the cruiser when the transfer was made and as soon as Admiral Miller's letter of instruction was read the officers of both ships marched by the Admirals. A reception was held later in the Admiral's cabin.

On leaving the Philadelphia, the Admiral was rowed ashore by a crew composed entirely of officers. Lieutenant Winterhalter acting as coxswain, Lieutenants Blish and Brown stroke and Kearney and Tozier bow.

Admiral Beardslee will leave for the Coast on the Australia.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

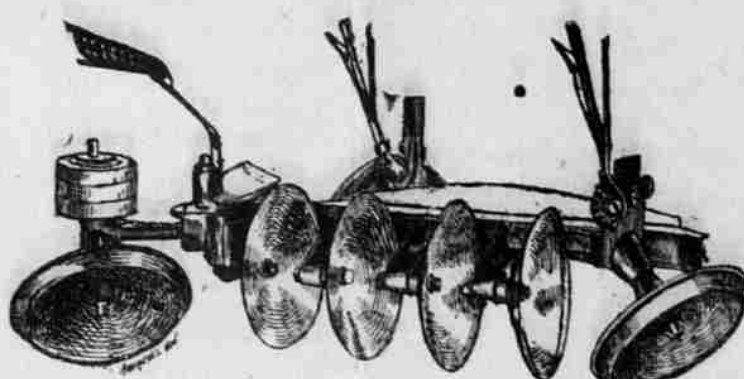
In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



SENATOR M. S. QUAY.

Senator Quay is coming to Hawaii on a tour of personal inspection. As he is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he will come semi-officially. He has stated that his vote on Annexation will depend somewhat upon the result of his investigations here and the impressions which he forms of the country.

The Spalding-Robbins 4-Disc Plow.



"Hilo Sugar Company.

"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:

"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT,

Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE

ARTHUR B. WOOD.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York.

Plantation Agents, Union Assurance Society of London.

Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

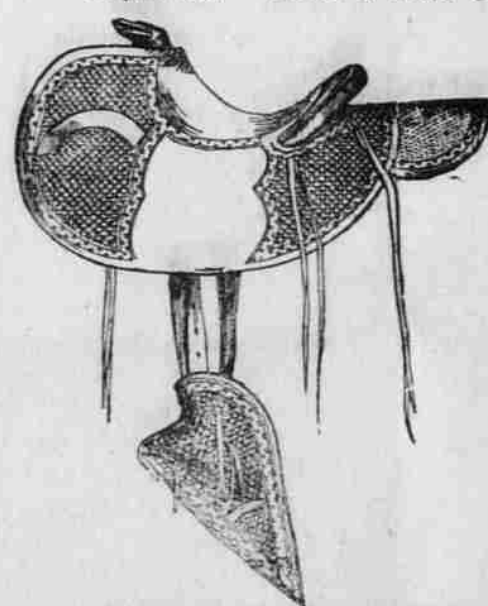
We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

ALEX. CHISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made HAWAIIAN SADDLE!

With Genuine Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE. Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots, Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

The Hub Mixer

Should be in every home these hot days when cold drinks are in demand. It will fit an ordinary tumbler and is a more perfect mixer than the metal shaker, and only costs you \$1.50.

It is heavily silver plated and a neat affair.

Ask for a HUB MIXER, if only to see what it is like.

E. O. HALL & SON.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pöcher" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Still Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Chaises, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LURE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

EXTRAORDINARY

REDUCTION IN PRICE ON All Our Immense and Splendidly Selected Stock of

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMES. Our Stock Embraces All Sections of Artistic Work.

FRAMED

OR UNFRAMED, AND OUR Prices are RED ROCK!

KING BROS.'

ART STORE.

110 HOTEL STREET.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,

FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assures FAITH OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Canker, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The im-

mature sale of this medicine has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

55 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted

to cure the back, and all kinds of complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1897

THE CHINA.

The dispute about the China is one mainly of law. Questions regarding the real ownership, and the actual value of the ship for purposes of taxation, may be involved, but are not the vital points in the case. The serious question is, has Col. Macfarlane the "right" to obtain registration of the vessel?

The law as we published it yesterday, requires the owner of the vessel to apply to the Collector-General for registration; the Collector-General must then refer the case to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is directed to ask the official residing here, of the country in which the vessel was built, whether there is "any legal impediment to the registry;" if he says there is not, the Minister must report this reply to the Collector, and the law says, the Collector-General "must" register the vessel, if there are no legal impediments, such as, we presume, a dispute about ownership, or a charge that the vessel was stolen. It is conceded, we understand, that there are no legal impediments. The real question is, "must" the Collector give a register?

It appears that the Foreign Office for some years, has authorized consuls to issue "preliminary" registers to vessels built abroad, but purchased and owned by Hawaiians. These preliminary doings are converted into a permanent registry on the arrival of the vessel. But, it seems, that there is no law whatever providing for this "preliminary" act. Judge Carter might as well issue "preliminary" letters of divorce to a man and wife in Ohio, and tell them, he would make it permanent whenever they arrived.

Our Consul in London, acting we presume on these curiously illegal instructions, which were withdrawn by the present Government some time ago, issued a "preliminary" to the China and it is here for what it is worth. Col. Macfarlane will stand, we presume, on the law which says the Collector "must" register, as we have stated.

Any registration of foreign (not American) vessels, in this Republic, is, of course, most undesirable, owing to the strong hostility of Republicans in America, to the registration of foreign ships here, which under annexation, would become American. The Government wisely desires to follow the dominant American policy.

But the Government is confronted with the law. The Supreme Court may hold that "must" is used in a Pickwickian sense, or that it is a bald, peremptory command. In view of probable trouble in this matter of registration, the law should have been modified by the last Legislature. The danger was apparent. But many of the influential members of the Legislature were above the consideration of any details in the supremely important business of annexation. The "should have been" cannot now change the law, and we have another of those miserable little lessons, on the need of looking ahead.

If the Government will submit the case to the Courts, and after hearing, it is decided that registration is obligatory, the Government of the United States, on being fully informed on the subject, will acquiesce. That Government does not ask us to disobey a law, however undesirable it is. It prefers that we act in a straightforward way, without quibbling or dodging.

If registration is refused without

the action of the Court, Col. Macfarlane may have a serious claim against this Government for damages, which the United States would have to assume, in the event of annexation.

OPEN DIPLOMACY.

The Government declines to furnish for publication the principal letter in its correspondence with Mr. Shimamura, the Japanese Minister.

If the publication may, in any way, work an injury to our own interests, it ought not to be made, and for further security the diplomatic letters might be enclosed in an opium tin and sunk off Lanai, to be used only when wanted, rather than tempt our curiosity. The publication, however, of a part of the correspondence, seems to indicate that the part suppressed is very interesting and even momentous.

The Government of a Republic is only, after all, the agent of the people, and it is bound, therefore, to inform its principal of its doings. To claim otherwise is to take the dangerous ground that the agent is above the principal. There are, of course, certain limitations upon this publicity established for convenience only. The practice of the Government of the United States is, more and more, to take the public into its confidence, throw open the doors and have no secrets. It has freely published the correspondence between the State Department and the Japanese Minister. It does not, on the other hand, publish the correspondence between American officials in Cuba and the State Department, because if it did the Spaniards would butcher or drive out those officials. But, as a rule, it goes to what the old diplomats call a "dangerous extreme" in keeping no secrets. The theory of it is that the people are the principals, and the Government only the agents. Even Senators of the United States, under pledge of secrecy, in Executive session, invariably give up the secrets, on the theory of responsibility to the people. The "mystery of diplomacy" has become a laughing stock. The monarchy system, which mistrusts the people, believes in secrecy. Read the biography of Bismarck, and learn, how, as a rule, he flung open the doors of diplomatic correspondence. He laughed at secrets, unless he was putting up a job on some nation. The diplomats of Europe fairly shuddered at his open talk.

In our Japanese case, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has already explained at great length to the Press the position of the Government. He has quoted to some extent from the correspondence. We know that the Minister, in the early days of this dispute, declared that "it would not amount to anything," and we hope it will not. But it is, after all, taking a somewhat serious aspect, and there are a good many intelligent people here who would like to understand the case fully. We do not believe that there is a man living here who can today give at once a full, clear and reliable statement of the case in its various bearings.

When we, of the Press, are called upon by people in the United States to explain this matter to them, because they are interested in our affairs, we must reply with some mortification: "We cannot explain fully. The facts in the case are not out in full, and as for the reasons which the Japanese give for their demand on us, our Government really cannot trust us with them, so if you misunderstand the case and take a view hostile to us in the matter, it is because our Government keeps us and you in the dark."

Officials in a Republic are appointed, not because they know more than other people, but in order to carry out the will of the

people, and they are bound to give the people all knowledge, so that their "will" shall be correct.

An act of a Minister suddenly precipitates an international dispute. It may, or it may not, involve serious consequences. Behind the Minister are the people. Whether these differences with Japan will aid the great cause, we do not know, because we cannot get at the merits of the controversy. He is a wise man who can predict the course of events when sentiments are involved. He is, indeed, a wise man who can say, after reading the eccentric history of public opinion in America for the last fifty years, what course it will take. So General Grant found out, so the men who favor the Nicaragua Canal will find out.

The Japanese case is an important, if not a serious, one. The sooner we understand it the better we shall be prepared to sustain the Government, if it is in the right, as we hope it is. If secrecy will aid the Government, let solemn silence be over us until the Government shall show the path to our feeble and childish steps.

ANOTHER PESSIMIST.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, whose opinion on the certainty of annexation is quoted by our friends here, is, after all, only a degraded pessimist. Read his remarks in the closing hours of the Senate, as reported by telegram to San Francisco on July 24: "Senator Morgan asked the Senate to take up annexation and suggested that events of importance might transpire before another session of Congress, which would cause the Senate to regret its action."

If the Senator had been in close communication with our friends here, he would never have made such a distressingly pessimistic remark. But he is coming to see us, and we shall all be Alabamians in our welcome of him. He will soon be put right on the annexation question by our friends. In telling the Senators that something dreadful would happen if they didn't annex at once, he made things look very black. No one seconded his suggestion, the telegram says. He had that nervous, pessimistic rattle which is best cured by ten drops of "foregone conclusion" medicine.

Perhaps, as our genial contemporary would suggest, he has been eating too many good dinners at Chamberlain's, in Washington, but when he comes out to this land of very plain living, and is chained down for a few weeks to fish and poi, he will begin to see how grievously he has misunderstood the situation in Washington.

The Senator is an ever-faithful friend, with a large, wholesome working faith in annexation. But he does not spend much time in building, as Josh Billings says, "the mansards of idle prophecy."

ITALIAN LABOR.

We print, in another column, an interesting letter, received by Mr. S. M. Damon, on the subject of Italian immigration as a source of labor supply.

The subject is not new. It has been looked into before, but as usual no steps were ever taken to get the laborers. With Asiatics at our back door, and transportation at a nominal cost, there has been no reason for looking elsewhere, excepting for our fear of being overwhelmed by numbers. As a community, we are here most emphatically not for the unbusinesslike purpose of building up a "civilization." We, as a community, want cheap labor.

The history of Italian immigration in the United States is most interesting. The townspeople of Italy are not valuable, but the farmers from the rural districts do well. Some years ago C. K. Landis of Vineland, N. J., laid out a

large tract of the barren, sandy land of that State, which Americans refused to occupy. With constant effort and great care, he secured laborers from the rural districts of Italy. To these he sold small tracts of land and encouraged them in "intensive" agriculture. One may now ride for many miles around Vineland over fine roads and through a country laid out in small farms, cultivated with great care and occupied with fine cottages, standing within pretty gardens. Many of the poor emigrants are now well off. Some of them are rich. The natives of New Jersey speak well of them. They take special care in the education of their children.

But Mr. Landis told us, three years ago, that in selecting his immigrants he picked out "good" men without much regard to the cheapness of their labor. He wanted a good, moral backbone in his new community.

We, as a business community, don't care about this "backbone." We are after cheap labor. "Scrubs" will do for us, if they are only cheap. The missionaries can always be turned loose on them. We are not looking for quality and character, but low prices. The old darkey prefers a twenty-dollar mule to a hundred-dollar mule, because the latter "increases the price of production." If you tell him that the high-priced mule does better work than the scrub mule, he simply says: "Reckon you hain't been in de cornfield."

At present, of course, any immigration from Europe, under contract for labor, even if not penal, is out of the question, in view of annexation. Under the American law it is not permitted.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Mr. Goo Kim's protest against the exclusion of the Chinese is natural enough, from his point of view, and may be right when looked at from the highest point of view, which is the Scriptural.

But he is dealing with a problem in American civilization which we also are working at. It is rather complicated, involved and about as dark as chaos, where even the cats could not see each other.

The people of the United States were willing enough to let the Chinese in, so long as they could make money out of them. But when the Chinese reversed the process, and made money out of the American people, it suggested at once a serious difficulty. When the British bombarded Canton in 1840, and knocked down the walls, the Americans followed the British very closely, and opened up trade with the Chinese. Since we have discovered how clever these people are, we feel bound in justice and goodness, to classify them as heathen, worshippers of idols, who have no business with us. Our conduct is put on the ground of business morality, or as an Oregon paper said "to avoid imminent peril, in the growth of our superior civilization, and to secure the glorious destiny of the greatest nation of the earth."

The principle on which this exclusion is based, is not quite settled yet. The exclusion must first be made, and the reason will be given afterwards. Even the horny-handed sons of toil, in California, are getting in as much Chinese or other Asiatic labor as they can, to the great peril of the glorious institutions. Is it possible that the "honest farmer" is willing to smash the cradle of liberty?

Mr. Goo Kim must see that the policy of the United States is now well settled, and we, being under an unratified contract of delivery to the United States, are morally bound to follow that policy. We say "morally bound," because it is a pious and solemn term, and commands us, as it does the people of the

United States to do what is right. If the Chinese reply that all it means is, that it is a game of "heads I win, tails you lose," we must frown on their facetiousness, and make them understand that if we can't explain our own conduct, we can still be dignified about it.

While Rev. Frank Damon and his associates here, are faithfully and intelligently educating the Chinese, and are making good men and Christians out of some of them, they still are flying into the face of the American policy of exclusion. Ought not these excellent schools to be removed to China, and Mr. Damon sent with them?

If Mr. Goo Kim asks why are the Chinese excluded, and other Asiatics let in, we must tell him, he proposes a delicate question. Providence has not indicated an answer to it. He must understand that our moral system here, is largely created by "sugar." We are like the townspeople on the Irish coast, where fish was the only industry. Fish built up, regulated, and controlled the morals of the place. When a stray preacher said that "fishing on Sunday was wicked," he was at once fired out. When another stray preacher told them, it was sinful to cut the nets of a rival town, the deacons broke up the meeting and drummed him out of the place.

We cannot explain this subject very clearly to Mr. Goo Kim, but he might call around in a couple of years, and we have more light.

A VALUABLE PAPER.

Professor Alexander contributes to the Historical Society a most valuable "Account of the uncompleted treaty of annexation between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, negotiated in 1854."

It is a full and detailed history of the event. In addition, there is published all of the correspondence on the subject, so that any student or person interested in the growth of annexation sentiment may see the active working of causes in 1854, which resulted in the proposed annexation treaty of '93 and the present treaty of '97.

The paper is a most valuable monograph, and is written in the clear and attractive style which Professor Alexander always commands.

We feel like saying that it will be a crime if many thousand copies of this paper are not circulated in the States. It is more valuable than a thousand "editorials" in this remote place, crammed up with our opinions of the importance of annexation. Here is a clear statement of what Americans did. There are many thousands of old-fashioned Democrats in the States who do not know that a Democratic administration urged a treaty of annexation many years ago. Many Democratic members of the Senate and the House do not know it. It is of the utmost importance that these men should be, at the right time, in possession of this authentic history of a Democratic measure. It contains facts, not opinions. Within three months a leading Democratic Senator said: "I have always believed that annexation was, on the whole, a Republican measure." Here is the clear proof that it is not.

Curiously enough, the New York Tribune, in 1854, opposed annexation on the ground that through it slavery would be carried into the Islands. The Tribune's editorial on the subject is printed in full, with these documents.

Here is an extract from an editorial in the New York Herald of June 3, 1854, forty-three years ago: "The information received at the State Department from the Sandwich Islands will arrest public attention. It seems King Kamehameha is impatient to become annexed to the United States, and

has applied to our Consul at Honolulu, urging the speedy adoption of measures to effect that object. This subject has occupied the attention of the Press and the people of this country for years, and yet we find that the present administration has not taken even the first preliminary step towards carrying out an object of such vast importance, both politically and commercially, to our citizens."

We have, for some years, thought more or less on this fact that the people of the United States have been told persistently for over forty years that annexation was supremely important, but they have failed to realize it. Why? Are they not intelligent enough? Are they really a stupid people, who can't see a good thing when it is before them?

We have always had an abiding faith in the gradual growth of an annexation sentiment in America. Some of the advanced men saw its importance years ago, but it has taken nearly half a century for the roots of annexation to run down deep into the soil of popular opinion. They are in it now. But when we said that the growth was not that of a banana tree, some of our good annexation friends intimated, with some temper, that we knew nothing about "growth."

Reading Professor Alexander's valuable paper will be very instructive, even if it does show how backward the American people are looking out for the main chance.

In stating the case of the China, on Thursday last, we inadvertently substituted the word "must," in copying the law providing that the Collector "shall" register a vessel when requested to do so, and the conditions are complied with. The case may possibly turn on the point, whether the word "shall" has the same meaning as "may," or whether it is an obligatory word and allows the Collector-General no discretion.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED.

Japan Accepts Principles of Indemnity.

Minister Cooper received from Minister Shimamura yesterday a copy of a telegram to the effect that the Japanese Government is willing to accept the principles of arbitration. No further particulars were contained in the dispatch, but it was intimated that they would be sent by mail.

Minister Cooper immediately acknowledged receipt of the communication in a note to Minister Shimamura. The latter declined, last night, to give out the contents of Minister Cooper's letter. He stated, further, that he had served a formal protest of his Government upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, against the publication of the correspondence during the recent immigration unpleasantness.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery
Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.
"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HOMERICHSEN, Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure mucus, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

CHINA HAS SAILED

Under Extension of Sea Letter
By the Government.

TESTIMONY TAKEN SATURDAY

Col. Macfarlane and Capt.
Seabury Questioned.Interesting Answers on Owner-
ship of the Vessel—Hearing
Begins Today.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Who owns the China? It takes very little time to ask the question. It took less time for Colonel Macfarlane, the "nominal" owner, to say, Saturday, that he did. He made the same reply to the same question several times last week. The statement was made by the officers of the steamship, on the ship's papers presented at the Custom House, the Colonel himself made the statement to the Cabinet when they interviewed him on the subject and offered to allow the China to sail under the provisional sea letter, in order that her passengers and the freight might not be delayed. He made it again before Judge Perry of the Circuit Court Saturday, when his and Captain Seabury's depositions were taken.

The writ of mandamus to compel Collector-General Castle to issue the register was made answerable today. As a part of the proceedings, it was likely that the testimony of both Colonel Macfarlane and Captain Seabury would be wanted, so it was taken Saturday. The Coptic was due to sail for San Francisco yesterday, and the Colonel wished to return on her; it was time that the China should proceed on her regular trip to the Orient.

As the controversy was being held over the fate of the China, she was tied up at the dock or swinging idly with the tide, out beyond the reef. The dancing waves flashed gay checkers across the "Honolulu, H. I." painted on her stern, the colors of the Republic straightened out smartly in the breeze. But her coal bill was steadily climbing up. The black columns of smoke that occasionally wreathed out of the tops of the funnels were evidence of that. The passengers were making raids on the ship's larder with appetites whetted by Honolulu sight-seeing.

The China sailed yesterday under the sea letter, which her "nominal" owner at first refused, because he considered he lacked sufficient authority to accept. Colonel Macfarlane sailed on the Coptic for San Francisco at 12 o'clock. Before he went he spent an interesting hour on the witness stand Saturday, answering Minister Cooper's questions. They were adroitly put. They were nearly all of them on the same topic, "Who owns the China?" each differing somewhat from the other. Sometimes Colonel Macfarlane's counsel, General Hartwell, objected, but the questions were nearly all answered. They brought out some interesting facts. Colonel Macfarlane is the "nominal" owner of the China, but he didn't pay a cent for her. He is to receive none of the profits, he is to pay none of the expenses, or stand any of the losses, provided there are any. He allowed his name to be used as the owner out of pure friendship for some of the members of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the consideration of "perhaps \$50," as he put it. He "didn't ask for it; they offered it."

Captain Seabury was first on the witness stand. He told what he knew about the China, her present ownership, who her former owners were and what the vessel was worth. He was not sure about the last. His opinion was based on the hearsay evidence of the measurer in San Francisco, who placed her value at \$200,000. Outside the Court room the Captain stated that the China cost \$740,000. On the witness stand he said he could not tell exactly what she was worth today. He was of the opinion that she would not bring much of anything, unless some one wished to buy her for old iron or on "speculation." Lots of good steamers sold for small sums in San Francisco, because they were worth nothing to any one except the steamship company.

Colonel Macfarlane was examined first by General Hartwell. "I am the whole owner of the China," he said, "there is no other part owner. I am the owner by bill of sale made July 2d." "Did you pay any money for the steamship?" "No, I did not pay any money." He was asked how the bill of sale came to be made. He replied that he took it in pursuance of the request of President Huntington of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and of Vice-President Schwerin. He said he had been met on the street by the Vice-President, who told him that President Huntington wished to see him in his office and asked him if he would allow the use of his name in the transfer of the ownership of the China. This was about May 18th. He was already making preparations to go to London on private business. He went there, took the bill of sale and secured the provisional register of the China from the Consul.

"What did you do on receiving the bill of sale?" "As previously arranged."

"What did you do on receiving the bill of sale?" The Colonel replied that he secured the provisional register and proceeded to disincorporate the China Steamship Company. This was on July 24, at which time the China was presumed to be at sea. He said that he arrived in San Francisco on the night of the 3d of August with the provisional register. He delivered it, together with the other papers relating to the China, to Mr. Schwerin.

This arrangement was made at the request of Mr. Huntington. Colonel Macfarlane said he made the mortgage of \$200,000 to secure the Pacific Mail Company, presumably so that he could not sell the steamer or commit a fraudulent act. It was made at \$200,000 because that was the value placed on the ship by Inspector Metcalf. He then related the circumstances of his coming to Honolulu and the subsequent actions in applying for register, the measurement of the China and the securing of a surety on his bond. "I have made no arrangements to reconvey the China to any other person," said the Colonel. "I have issued no other mortgage affecting the China. I have given no charter. I have signed the usual power of attorney to enable the Pacific Mail Company to conduct the necessary business of the vessel."

Colonel Macfarlane stated that at the time he took out the provisional register he was not aware that any instructions had been sent to the Consul-General in London to issue provisional registers. The thing was talked about for a month. He said he had obtained the register of the steamer Attec under similar circumstances.

Minister Cooper questioned the Colonel about his citizenship. He said that his father was originally a British subject. He might have become an American citizen in California during the gold times. He could not say whether he had ever become a Hawaiian citizen, as he died when the Colonel was a small boy. As for himself, he had never taken the oath of allegiance to any form of government in Hawaii. He had never received denization or other papers. He had never taken the oath of allegiance to the present form of government in Hawaii, as he had always considered himself a Hawaiian subject.

He was asked with whom he had dealt in London in regard to the China. He replied that he had conducted business with the agents, Berriman & Turnbull; they had made all the arrangements and drawn up all the papers. He had simply signed them. He said the dissolution of the China Steamship Company had taken place on July 2d. It was probably on account of the transfer of the title. Mr. Huntington was present at the meeting when the dissolution took place. He was present at a part of the meeting, but left before it was over. The vote was taken on a resolution, only the substance of which he could remember, as it did not concern him particularly. It was to the effect that by the authority of the stockholders the transfer of the title had been made, and that the China Company was dissolved. He repeated that he had pursued the same course as with the Attec, when he was asked if he was willing to assume the ownership.

The letter of indemnity given Colonel Macfarlane by President Huntington was produced as evidence. He was asked why it was necessary to take the letter of indemnity if he was to become the actual owner. He said that he had followed the advice of his attorney. In regard to the former ownership of the China, Colonel Macfarlane said as far as he knew the Pacific Mail Company was interested. They seemed to have the control and sufficient interest in the vessel to be able to dictate to whom the transfer of the title should be made. He judged this from the fact that Mr. Huntington was present at the meeting and had considerable voice. Minister Cooper asked him if the present condition of affairs was that he was the agent of the Pacific Mail Company for the purpose of transacting the change of register. He replied that he felt that he had sufficient authority to transact what had been entrusted to him. He felt that the papers were the limit of his ability.

Colonel Macfarlane said he had signed no note. The effect of the mortgage was that he was not expected to pay it. It transferred the title to the Pacific Mail Company. As far as his authority was concerned, he presumably could not sell the China or transfer the title without the consent of the Pacific Mail Company. If a register should be given he would pay the taxes and be reimbursed by the Pacific Mail Company. Minister Cooper then asked him what he had told the Cabinet when they offered to allow the China to make her trip under an extension of the sea letter. He replied: "I stated that without communication with the owners—the Pacific Mail Company—I could not accept." He stated that if the company should dictate to whom he should make a transfer of the title he would make it.

In his answers to questions asked by Judge Perry, he said that the Pacific Mail Company paid the running expenses of the China; they also received the profits. Under his agreement with them, they were to stand whatever losses there were. "Why have you undertaken this?" asked Minister Cooper. "Was there any consideration?" "I have undertaken it because of my personal friendship for Vice-President Schwerin. There was no consideration; perhaps \$50, I didn't ask for it. They offered it."

The hearing will be held today on the return to the writ of mandamus. By agreement, the testimony taken Saturday may be used in any Court in which the case is tried. Minister Cooper said there would be four points in the return; he would raise the question of the jurisdiction of the Court, the question of whether or not it lies in the discretion of the Collector-General to grant a register, the question of the nationality of Colonel Macfarlane and the question of the ownership of the China.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The regular hearing on the case of the China was begun before Judge Perry yesterday at 10 o'clock. The case was hurried along as expeditiously as possible, and all the witnesses were examined in the forenoon. In the afternoon Minister Cooper and General Hartwell made brief arguments. The first witness called was P. C. Jones. From the questions asked by General Hartwell it was judged that the purpose of introducing Mr. Jones as a witness was to show that the application of Colonel Macfarlane, as nominal owner of the China, for a register was not an unusual proceeding; that the registered owner was a familiar term used in speaking of many Hawaiian-registered vessels.

Mr. Jones testified that he had on a

number of occasions taken bills of sale of vessels and secured Hawaiian registry, both in his own name and in the name of C. Brewer & Co. when he was manager. A list of vessels was read to him, and he specified several for which registry was secured during his active association with the firm. Among them was the Foohing Suey, in which he had invested no money, but for which he secured a Hawaiian registry. The usual method of securing the control to the real owners was by giving a charter for 99 years. In securing registry for these vessels, so far as he knew, the usual form of application was made and the usual oath taken. All the requirements of law had presumably been complied with. He said the usual name applied to such ownership was "registered" owners. He was not familiar with the term "flag owner."

To Minister Cooper's questions he replied that he could not remember whether or not he stated at the Custom House that he was more than nominal owner of the vessel. Mr. T. Bain Walker, British Vice-Consul, testified that on August 13th he received a letter from Macfarlane & Co., asking if there were any legal impediments preventing the granting of a register to the China. Mr. Walker had replied to this letter that there were no such impediments to his knowledge. The objection of Minister Cooper to the introduction of these letters as evidence, on the ground that they were not official, as it was the duty of the Foreign Office to make such inquiries, was overruled. Mr. Walker said that at the meeting of the Cabinet, at which he was present, he was not asked if there were legal impediments to registry. He heard the question of accepting the extension of the provisional register raised, but did not hear it accepted or refused. He was of the impression that Minister Cooper had stated that distinct instructions had been sent to the representatives of the Government abroad to issue no more provisional registers. He had heard him state no reason why the register was refused.

Minister Cooper raised the question of the nationality of Colonel Macfarlane. Mr. Walker stated that as British representative he had charge of the British papers. At the request of the Foreign Office he had made search to find the register of the birth of Colonel Macfarlane. He had found the register. It was the custom to send it to London each year. It was supposed to be an evidence of British birth, as it was given only to those born of British parents. According to the laws of Great Britain, in a foreign country all persons whose fathers or grandfathers were British subjects, could claim British nationality, unless he has renounced the oath of allegiance. On reaching the age of majority, such men could obtain the full rights of citizenship, unless an oath of allegiance to some foreign power had been taken.

John Ena testified that his name had been used to secure the register of four vessels. He had a small interest in two of them. On making application for register he had taken oath that he was the sole owner as he had been told that was customary. He took the bill of sale, but put no money in the boat. He made no further explanation. So far as he knew, the Customs authorities thought he was the sole owner. The proceedings were the usual ones.

Mr. W. F. Allen, for 29 years Collector-General to 1884, explained the custom in vogue during his tenure of office of securing "flag ownership." It was his custom to make a fair valuation for the purpose of taxation. The practice of making long charter to owners was common. He looked to the owner to make the correct oath, and did not take it upon himself to inquire behind the bill of sale. He said he had no right to inquire if the one who secured the register had made any charter to the original owners.

When shown the bill of sale of the China Mr. Allen said that it seemed correct in form, but the details were meager and not at all like the bill of sale of an American vessel, for instance. When asked what he would have done had application been made to him for the registration of the China, knowing all the circumstances, he replied that he would have communicated with the Government for instructions. Deputy-Collector F. B. McStocker described all the proceedings relating to the application for registry of the China as they had transpired in the Collector-General's office. He said the office had received a communication from Minister Cooper that it was the policy of the Government to issue no more registers. He related the circumstances of securing registry of the Attec. Personally he had not been satisfied with the proceedings. He stated that Colonel Macfarlane had brought his bond of \$2,000 to him for acceptance. It had not been received, but had been left at the office for safe-keeping. The Custom House had refused to grant the registry when it was requested by Colonel Macfarlane.

At 12 o'clock General Hartwell introduced as evidence his own chronological statement of events connected with the attempt to secure a registry for the China. All the correspondence relating to the subject was also introduced. Minister Cooper made a motion to quash the writ and dismiss the case. Both General Hartwell and Minister Cooper made short arguments on the merits of the case. The understanding was that General Hartwell is to file his brief today, Minister Cooper will file his return brief tomorrow and the answer will be filed on Thursday.

The Colonel's Error.

Colonel Macfarlane is in error, when, in his personally conducted interview, published in an afternoon paper, he stated that at a late hour on Saturday the Government conceded to an extension of the "sea letter" to the China. The Executive agreed to this in the Cabinet session on Thursday, and the letter was in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that afternoon, waiting the acceptance of Colonel Macfarlane. He declined to accept the extension at first, until he had consulted the owners of the China. When questioned regarding this admission, he is said to have remarked that he was acting under instructions.

It is not generally known that, with certain exceptions, the population of the British Isles is liable to conscription for the militia.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rudolph Spreckels returned home on the Coptic Sunday.

The engagement of Miss Anna Thronas to A. T. Percival, is announced.

Capt. Bob Andrews and Jim Delaney have been appointed to places on the Mounted Patrol.

Sam Ku, one of the Molokai natives indicted for murder, was walking the streets, Sunday, a free and happy man.

This is the regular day of arrival of the Australia, but she will be two or three days late, on account of needed repairs.

The Judd boys and George Fuller returned on the W. G. Hall Sunday, after a very pleasant vacation on the Garden Isle.

The Brown-Atkinson nuptials take place in St. Andrew's Cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning. A large number of people have been invited to attend.

Mr. E. Suhr of H. Hackfeld & Co. left on the Coptic yesterday. He will proceed direct to Germany, there to meet his wife and to remain eight months.

Headaches completely conquered by using Headline as sold by the Hollister Drug Company, sole agents. It is put up in packages of six powders and retails for 25 cents.

There are now just 1,000 members in the Citizens' Guard on these islands. This includes the two new companies—one at Pahala with 60 and another at Hana with 30 members.

Ehlers & Co. will begin a great clearance sale on Monday. Goods have been marked away down, and people will have an opportunity to secure fine dress goods at their own price.

Theodore Hoffman, manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company, reports the electric pumping plant at Olowalu working in splendid order. The wells cannot keep up with the machinery.

Word came by the James Makee yesterday that a reward of \$50 had been offered for the capture of Kaili, the Kanai murderer. No one seems disposed to risk his life for that sum.

Word was received by the Mauna Loa yesterday of the death of Miss Alice Ayres of Lahaina, a lady well known and liked in this city. She spent several months in Honolulu not long ago.

Tools for loading revolver cartridges will be sent for shortly, this to enable all the making of cartridges for revolver practice to be done at the military butts and to assure all the officers of the N. G. H., ammunition when they desire it.

Whose Business is It?

MR. EDITOR:—The humane authorities of San Francisco were recently called upon to stop Chinese fish vendors from scaling fish while living. In this city, we have practiced at our market cruelty that outstrips even that of San Francisco. I refer to the practice of at least one of the stalls of skinning a certain variety of scaleless fish and also removing the entrails, while no attempt is made to kill the fish outright and, strange to say, they live for some time after this inhuman treatment; they are a peculiar variety and very tenacious of life. When remonstrated with, the Chinaman who does it, gave as a reason that the fish would live for half a day after being caught. I would suggest that persistence in this cruel practice ought to work the forfeiture of a vendors' license. Surely, it is some one's duty to interfere officially and stay such useless cruelty.

"OBSERVER."

More Cruelty.

MR. EDITOR:—I have watched recently the brutal methods of loading cattle by the Wilder and Inter-Island Steamship Companies, and am convinced that the substitution of other methods of transportation from shore to the ship, or cold storage transportation of slaughtered animals, is demanded by mere humanity.

It seems to me that the fearlessness and vigor shown recently by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might well be directed against these corporations.

Most sincerely yours, "TOURIST."

Honolulu, August 14, 1897.

Japan has added up the cost of the war with China and finds that it is 211,000,000 yen or silver dollars. The War Department spent 171,000,000 and the Navy Department 40,000,000.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO

Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Boats or every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYER'S GUIDE," a 24 page book, 700 pages, 12,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—1111 unique, useful, valuable and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Cousins' Society.

The members of the Cousins' Society met on Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. S. N. Castle. After several attractive musical recitals, short and interesting addresses were made by Prof. S. H. Mead, professor of physiological psychology in the Chicago University, gave a brief account of his trip to Hawaii. He said he was much impressed with the scarcity of the natives, and it seemed to him that in these islands a struggle was going on between the Oriental and Occidental races, and many interesting social questions would be raised. Rev. Mr. Swing of Oberlin College, followed Rev. Mr. Gulick, and Rev. Mr. Blingham said there was great need of missionaries to the Japanese on the islands. Mrs. Mead, the president of the Mount Holyoke College, spoke of her pleasant visit in the islands. One gentleman spoke in a desultory way of the effect of wealth on the Chinese, and the self-culture of the Japanese, but he had evidently not studied the subject. The gathering was not large, owing to the absence of many members on vacations, and there was a marked decrease in the spirit of hilarity which usually prevails in the meetings. The lack of numbers was easily made up by the intelligence, age and virtue of those present.

Fine Cut Glass.

W. W. Dimond has on exhibition in his store the finest assortment of cut glass ever shown in Honolulu. This stock was opened and placed on sale on Wednesday, and the sale since then has been large. The quality of the ware is superior and the prices are exceedingly low.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now. The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. List and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea

Is an article which is daily consumed by millions. Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, 1 Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Pacific Well Boring Co.

(LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.

HERVEY ST. GOAR. EDWARD POLLITZ.

Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY

COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

MOUNTAIN PERILS

Climbing in the Islands is Not Always Easy.

DANCER IN INSECURE FOOTING

Thrilling Experience on Haleakala.

Tourist Spends a Trying Hour and a Half in the Old Crater

A party of eight, two ladies and five gentlemen, all well known in this city, and a young Englishman, started out from Mrs. Bailey's, at Makawao, Maui, on the 15th inst., intent on stopping that night at the little rest house overlooking the awe-inspiring crater of Haleakala. Everything seemed to be prearranged; the cloud billows on the mountain below and the sunset and its weird effect upon the cones of the extinct crater were all magnificent. The breeze of the party relates the following thrilling experience:

"It was, on the whole, a most interesting trip. To begin with, we had a very amusing guide and equally amusing horses. The guide was amusing because he felt the enormous weight of responsibility that rested on his broad shoulders, and, partly for that reason and partly because he was a Kanaka, he called out by our Christian names and insisted on being in through much Alpine-quiet fashion. He rode a rough and led another with our blankets and provisions.

"The horses were amusing because they were 'home-made,' so to speak. They would canter with the wrong leg foremost, turn to the right when the left rein was pulled—bawled, I should say—and, if one was not attending, they would stop and begin to feed, but, nevertheless, they have, like all God's creatures, their own perfection and a beauty of their own, resulting from that perfection, and that is their wonderful power of mountain-climbing and coming down again. That little bit of fine power is not my own; somebody else used it in reference to some animal form very superior to a Kanaka's. But it seems to fit in, for it was really extraordinary how these animals clambered over the thousand and one difficulties of that mountain track.

"For the use of future wanderers to the crater of Haleakala, who are unable to ride, I might mention that there is no fear of losing one's equilibrium by any unsteady movement on the part of the mount. One lady of our party had only been on a horse once before in her life—and I believe that was a rocking-horse—and yet she did not part company with her little steed, or even the middle, once.

"We started from Mrs. Bailey's place, Wapae, at 9:30 a. m. and landed on the veranda of 'Olinda,' by the kind permission of Mr. Baldwin, arriving at the summit about 5 p. m. Everything was to perfection. After we had wasted sufficient time in gazing with more astonishment upon that marvelous 'hole' and the glorious sea of clouds below us, and after we had watched the sun disappear below the elevated town horizon, we wended our way into the little stone building, set on fire, for which we were thankful—without craters at an elevation of 10,000 feet are not too comfortably warm—met both our own and the guide's provisions (quite a mistake, I assure you) wrapped ourselves tightly in our blankets and slept.

"The thoughtful individuals who erected the building also provided about 10 treacle canvas cots, but only two were of any use, and these we arranged for the ladies, but not till we had discovered it was too chilly to sleep out of doors. Yes, we rigged these treacle cots up, we upset five cups of coffee and a tin of cream over one, but that was a mere detail—with saddle-bags for pillows, and then made up our own bunks on the uneven floor. There was a blanket each—I could have done with a dozen—we used tin basins (very musical when the sleeper moved), kachas, socks, everything, in fact, for pillows, and then after a little wail made (?) we turned in.

"The carburetor door was scarcely endowed with spring-mattress comfort, but we managed to sleep very fairly well nevertheless. At 4:30 o'clock the next morning the guide told us we had better turn out if we wished to see the sun rise. It was not the first time that the sun has risen, but we had assembled to that altitude with the intention of seeing the 'orb of light' shine forth in all its magnificence on August 15th, we felt bound to go to the discomfort of turning out at that unearthly hour. Turning out was no difficulty, for, of course, we did not disrobe the previous night, so, wrapping our blankets around us, we trooped out to gaze and shiver and see that unforgotten sun rise. No! I was not annoyed, however, with my anxiety for the sun rose above the enormous cloud sea below us, it lit up those red volcanic cones, making the whole inside of the crater appear aglow.

ON THE MORAINES

"It was decidedly a slight not to be missed and, besides, the ascent is so

easily and comfortably accomplished. After breakfast and after having sent some of the party down the 2,000 feet, more or less, to the bottom of the crater—every party does the same—and still there is plenty of loose rock—and after I had changed the films in my camera, I went to the side of the abyss and saw that two members of the party, Mr. and Mrs. C., had descended, so, thinking I might procure some good photos, I followed. It was easy work going down, and there was no difficulty in scaling a grass and fern-covered ridge, but when I reached the other side I saw Mr. C. on the bank of a volcanic moraine and shouted to him. By a volcanic moraine I mean a steep slope of loose debris, stones and cinders, caused by the falling of rocks from above. It seems there is little danger attached to crossing most of these, but some should always be avoided. This one proved one of the latter. Mr. C. shouted back to me Mr. M. was stuck and for me to cross further up, by which remark I understood that Mr. M. was taking a rest and I should be able to cut off a corner by crossing 'further up.'

"I walked a little higher up and then jumped onto this moraine and managed to get along swimmingly as far as the center of it, walking on the side of my boots, which sank deeply into the loose debris. But suddenly I trod on lightly covered, well-worn rock and I lost my balance, just saving myself by gripping a large imbedded stone. Then, and not till then, did I realize the terrible danger I was in. I was about 700 feet from the summit and the crater is about 2,000 feet deep, so that if I slipped and happened to roll, I saw I must fall to the bottom, 1,300 feet or so below, like one of those stones that was always bounding downwards. Quite an entertaining thought. Foolishly I went forward, thinking it would get better. I skirted round this partially covered rock, but I soon saw things were getting worse. But now I was approaching the opposite bank.

"I persevered, but suddenly slipped a few feet, being thoughtfully stopped by a considerable and deeply-planted stone. I wriggled on with my camera awfully in my way, till I became pleasantly aware that the loose debris was getting thinner and that I was continually sliding downwards on the harder subsoil. I also saw that if I once started on my downward career in earnest, there were no rocks to stop me for 50 yards or more, and, of course, by that time I should have gained such terrible impetus that—well—that those rocks would stop only parts of me. I reached the further bank, only to discover it was eight feet high and that it crumbled at the least touch.

"Something had to be done. I threw my camera onto the bank and sat down, sticking my hands and feet as far as possible—about three inches—into the fine debris. Then I heard a rattle and saw my camera fall off the bank onto the moraine. I must have thrown it onto a hillock or into a little water-gut.

"I watched that camera. I saw the front come out, the box open, the inside jump out and then, when about 300 feet below, the film unrolled. It bounded from rock to rock, till it was out of sight. A most pleasant sight for one on such unstable ground.

"I smiled; one of those smiles peculiar to a pugilist after he has received a nasty knock in a friendly bout. At any moment I might slip onto a long, polished rock I had detected below me. As it was, I was gently gliding downwards, toward it. When I should reach that rock I thought, I shall gain an impetus from its beautifully polished surface and toboggan gaily down to the next series of prominent rocks: when there, I shall, no doubt, leave signs of my visit—in fact, there seems every possibility of my person rolling through similar antics to my lost camera. All this happened in a wink.

"Directly my camera had been offered to the 'Goodness Pale' I shouted to Mr. C. to come round as soon as possible, and I then saw he was pulling and struggling with something with Mr. M. at the other end. Then I realized that Mr. M. was similarly situated to myself and things seemed to look serious. I sat in the exceptionally uncomfortable posture for 10 minutes, till suddenly I saw Mr. M. gain the top of the bank by a gigantic struggle, and by the help of an improvised rope, which I could not realize at that distance. Then they started to come around to me. That, however, was no easy matter, for they had to cross by the ridge at the very top of the moraine. I was continually slipping, and though I never seemed to get much further, I still had the knowledge that I must ultimately slide onto and off that conveniently placed slippery rock a few yards below me. It was quite interesting.

"For three-quarters of an hour I waited in that pleasant predicament. I had absolutely nothing firm to hold onto, and I dared not move sufficiently to look round, so if a stone had been dislodged directly above me I could not possibly have avoided it. Large stones bounded downwards within a yard of me, but only small pebbles hit me, and then again, I did not know how soon the others would arrive or how long I could keep my very awkward position.

RESCUE COMES

"Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet. The fruit was Mr. M.'s voice and the knowledge that he was near. Just previous to his advent I had calculated that it was about time to risk getting back across the moraine, rather than slip any farther, but I should have had to cross worse ground than that I had previously crossed, for I was now considerably further down the moraine, and the journey might have proved too conclusive. I guided Mr. M. to where I was, and just as he was getting off his belt to help me he disappeared. It was where I had thrown my camera. I felt quite sick, for I expected every moment to see him start on a trip down the moraine, but he soon shouted: 'It's all right, I'm crawling to you; I've only sprained my knee badly.'

"Then he lowered his belt, to which

I joined mine, and then Mr. C. coming up, together they pulled me bodily out of my ticklish position, up that crumbling bank, assisting a ton of debris to launch out on its headlong course down that 'white' of 1,300 feet, which, if the belts had not held, I should doubtless have accompanied. It was pleasant to have a rest on solid ground for a change.

"I then learnt that Mr. M. found on getting onto the moraine that he could neither move backwards or forwards without slipping, and till Mr. C. came up he held on by his hands to a solid rock. Mr. C. manufactured the rope out of Mr. M.'s coat and belt and his own trousers and thus succeeded in helping him out. The next thing was to get back to 'camp,' so Mr. C. went on ahead to say we were coming and I stayed by Mr. M. and helped him when necessary.

"All's well that ends well, and the rest of the journey down was very pleasant, especially the arrival at Mrs. Bailey's and the meal that awaited us. This little experience may prove of use to future visitors to that 'Wonder of the World,' and I will conclude by saying that the descent of that crater is absolutely foolhardy without a reliable guide. "DUBROKE."

HIGHER PEDAGOGY

Teachers May Have Advanced Courses.

Work To Be Conducted Without Interfering With Regular School Duties.

At the meeting of the Board of Education on Thursday, Inspector-General Townsend made a proposition for a course in Higher Pedagogy for the teachers in the public schools. It is not a new idea of the Inspector's, as he has had such a plan in mind for some time. He had at first thought to limit the giving of instruction to a few teachers, but it seemed unwise to attempt it, so it was decided to make the proposition a general one that all the teachers might embrace the opportunity afforded if they so desired.

The Board of Education endorsed the proposition, and a general plan of the work has been given out. While the course will be conducted under the auspices of the Government, there will be no expense to the Board of Education. Should the scheme prove a success and be generally accepted by all the teachers, it is possible that some provision will be made for it. As it is, those taking the courses will bear their individual expenses.

The work will be conducted through correspondence with the Inspector-General. It will consist of three years of study, with reports from time to time, and the preparation in each year of theses to be read before the Summer School. The courses are intended primarily for teachers who are desirous of raising the standard in their schools and of using the most approved methods. They will not be restricted to them alone, however. Others may take the courses by giving satisfactory proof that they are able to undertake them. The plan in detail, as given by the Minister of Education, is as follows:

COURSES IN HIGHER PEDAGOGY.
The Minister and Commissioners of Public Instruction hereby offer the following courses in higher pedagogy to be conducted by the Inspector-General of Schools, upon the conditions and plan herein set forth:

FIRST YEAR.

Historical and critical course in educational theories.
In this course the following textbooks will be used:
1. Quick's "Educational Reformers."
2. Rousseau's "Emile."
3. Von Bulow's "Reminiscences of Froebel."
4. Rehn's "Outlines of Pedagogics."
5. McMurray's "General Method."
6. "Educational Creeds" of Harris, Parker, Dewey and others.

SECOND YEAR.

Critical course in courses of study. Following is the provisional list of text-books for this course:
1. Baldwin's "Intellectual Development in the Child and the Race."
2. "Herbart Year Book."
3. Parker's "Talks on Pedagogics."
4. "Report of the Committee of Fifteen."
5. "Report of the Committee of Ten."
6. School reports, courses of study, etc.

THIRD YEAR.

Historical and critical course in school systems.
No text-books are announced for this course as yet, but it is intended that it shall include the school systems of Germany, France, Ontario, New York and California, and that the scope of the work shall be such as to cover typical city school systems, the preparation of teachers in normal and training schools and pedagogical departments of universities, as well as the organization of the general schools.

IN GENERAL.

This is not a "normal course." It is open to all college graduates and all graduates of State normal schools or other normal schools of equal standing and to others who can furnish satisfactory evidence of like qualifications for entering upon the work. It is hoped that those undertaking this work will do so with the expectation of pursuing it for the first year. It is expected that the second year will be given again the second year to a new class, and so on, making the courses perpetual. The second and third courses are subject to modifications, as

is the first course as far as the second class is concerned.

The following is the plan of the work:

1. Syllabi of the subjects will be sent to the members of the class from time to time, and each member will be expected to write briefly on each syllabus, sending the results at once to the Inspector-General of Schools at Honolulu.

2. At the end of each year each member of the class will present a theme or thesis of not less than 1,000 or more than 3,000 words, setting forth the results of a careful and exhaustive study of some subject connected with the work of the year. To avoid duplicating and confusion, the subject of each theme or thesis will be submitted to the Inspector-General of Schools for his examination and approval early in each year. All themes and theses are to be presented to him in type-writing or plain manuscript not later than the 1st day of July of each year.

3. There will be a meeting of the classes at each Summer School session, lasting through as many days as may be found necessary, at which meeting all themes and theses will be read by their respective writers, and discussed by members of the classes and others who are invited to be present.

4. At the end of each year those giving evidence of having satisfactorily completed the work of one course will receive certificates to that effect.

5. Those satisfactorily completing the work of the three courses will receive diplomas.

No fees will be charged beyond those actually necessary to cover the expenses of certificates, diplomas, etc.

Those desiring further information about this work and those desiring to undertake the courses should write the Inspector-General of Schools without unnecessary delay.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Public Instruction.

COLONIAL LOYALTY.
Prefer to Give Preference To Mother Country.

LONDON, August 4.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, answering a question in the House of Commons today on the subject of the denunciation of the treaties with Germany and Belgium, said the denunciation was the unanimous wish of the self-governing colonies, who desired to deal with the United Kingdom on preferential terms.

Mr. Chamberlain added that at the conference between the Colonial Premiers and himself a resolution was passed unanimously, in substance being that the Premiers of the self-governing colonies heartily recommended the earliest denunciation of the treaties, and this was accompanied by an important and significant resolution, namely that in the hope of improving the trade relations between the mother country and the colonies, the Premiers present undertook to confer with their colleagues as to what result could be secured by a preference given by the colonies to the products of the United Kingdom.

On receipt of the results of these conferences, Mr. Chamberlain further explained, Her Majesty's Government resolved immediately to withdraw the treaties with Germany and Belgium.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said, also, that the law officials of the Crown were now considering the question whether the resolution of the Canadian Parliament infringing these treaties. The Canadian Government, Mr. Chamberlain said, had asked to be allowed to be represented before the law officers of the Crown. This was unusual, but the request of the Government of Canada had been granted.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that the action of Canada in this matter was not a step toward separation, but distinctly a movement against separation, the intention being to show gratitude and to prove the loyalty of the colonies.

The entire coastline of the globe measures 136,000 miles.

Weakened Vitality

IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My

Appetite Improved

almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS.
124 FORT STREET.

Vacation

Not Necessary

MANY HUNDREDS of our townspeople cannot afford to travel, in order that a change of air and occupation will build them up and restore health.

THE CONSTANT application to one's duties in this climate will soon wreck a robust constitution, unless some assistance is rendered.

THE BEST WAY to build up the wrecked and torn-down physical forces is by taking a preparation of Malt which will in no way work an injury to any organ of the body. MALT NUTRINE is acknowledged by the Medical Profession as being the best preparation of Malt on the market.

YOU MUST NOT THINK that you are obtaining a stimulating beverage in taking MALT NUTRINE. It contains less than 2 per cent of alcohol, and will not intoxicate.

IT IS A PURE Extract of Malt in a palatable and convenient form.

PERSONS TAKING MALT NUTRINE invariably increase in flesh.

THE SALE OF MALT NUTRINE has exceeded the sales of all other preparations of Malt ten fold, which convinces us that it has merit.

PRICES: Per case of 12 bottles, \$3.50; three bottles for \$1.00, or single bottles, 35 cents.

Fattens

THE SALE OF MALT NUTRINE has exceeded the sales of all other preparations of Malt ten fold, which convinces us that it has merit.

PRICES: Per case of 12 bottles, \$3.50; three bottles for \$1.00, or single bottles, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm

Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

THE CONSTANT application to one's duties in this climate will soon wreck a robust constitution, unless some assistance is rendered.

THE BEST WAY to build up the wrecked and torn-down physical forces is by taking a preparation of Malt which will in no way work an injury to any organ of the body. MALT NUTRINE is acknowledged by the Medical Profession as being the best preparation of Malt on the market.

YOU MUST NOT THINK that you are obtaining a stimulating beverage in taking MALT NUTRINE. It contains less than 2 per cent of alcohol, and will not intoxicate.

IT IS A PURE Extract of Malt in a palatable and convenient form.

PERSONS TAKING MALT NUTRINE invariably increase in flesh.

THE SALE OF MALT NUTRINE has exceeded the sales of all other preparations of Malt ten fold, which convinces us that it has merit.

PRICES: Per case of 12 bottles, \$3.50; three bottles for \$1.00, or single bottles, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

WAVERTY BLOCK.

REGIMENTS WIN PALMYRA AGAIN

One of the Best Games Was Sold Last March for Small Sum.

Up Hill Work for Winners—Scored Only in Two Innings. Present Owners Have Employed Counsel—Will Contest Great Britain's Claim.

The most enthusiastic audience of the season was present in the grand stand at the ball game on Saturday, and the crowd yelled itself hoarse. On one or two occasions Umpire Angus was made the target for a number of people who believed he used bad judgment in his decisions.

Catcher Dayton presented the game to the Regiments in the third inning, when, by two passed balls and a wild throw Moore went from second to third on a passed ball and immediately afterward came home on another. Hennessy, who was on second, came home on a wild throw. These runs left out would have been a blessing to the college boys.

Dayton seemed not to be in his usual good form, nor did Lemon do as well as he has been known to. Gorman, however, outdid himself, and by good judgment pulled his team through. Hennessy pitched for the Regiments, and did well, though he struck out but three men. Kiwa, the mysterious, who bats at what he should and fails to bat what seem to be good balls, made a splendid throw from right field to third.

In the first inning Thompson, Willis and Kiwa went out in short order. The Regiments failed to score, but Davis and Luahwa had the satisfaction of hitting the ball. A double play by Thompson and Willis, after Bower had been put out at second on a good throw by Dayton, settled the inning.

In the second inning Gleason caught the ball right, and sent it down into center field for a three-bagger. Clarke followed with a single that brought Gleason home. Lemon flew out to third and Clarke got almost to second when he turned back; Bower's wild throw to first gave him a chance to get to third. Hansen hit to third and Bower's short throw to Scanlon gave him a base. Holt struck out and Dayton flew out to Kahanah.

Hennessy made first on a hit to center, but went out on Scanlon's hit to short. Kiley and Kahanah struck out. In the third inning Thompson went out at first. Hennessy very nicely stopped a ball batted by Willis, and put him out at first. Scanlon made an error that gave Kiwa first; Gleason made first on hit to left. Clarke went out on hit to Davis.

The Regiment's half was a Waterloo for the St. Louis. Moore hit to left for one, stole second, made third on passed ball, then came home on another. Bower interfered with batted ball and was called out; Davis base on balls; Gorman safe on hit to short; Luahwa hit to center for two; Gorman and Davis home. Hennessy hit for a single, stole second and came home on wild throw by Dayton. Scanlon flew out to Gleason; Auley took base on balls, stole second; Kahanah struck out.

The fourth inning was a zero on both sides, and in the fifth Willis was the only man in the college team to score. The Regiment team failed to score.

The St. Louis boys made four hits for two runs in the sixth inning, while the Regiments retired for nought. The seventh inning added two more to the college boys' score, and nothing to the Regiments. Thompson and Willis making a double play on Scanlon's hit to second. Goose eggs followed until the ninth, when Scanlon's error on Gleason's hit to short gave the batter three bases and home on Lemon's fly to Luahwa.

Kiley saved the day for his team in the ninth. Gorman's two-bagger brought Davis home. Luahwa's hit to left brought Gorman over the plate and the score was a tie. Kiley had done nothing in the early part of the game, so that when he took his bat it looked like an out and a 10-inning game, but his clean hit to center brought in Luahwa and victory. Following is the score:

REGIMENTS.	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Moore, 1b.	5	1	2	6	1	2	
Bower, 1b.	4	0	1	2	3	1	
Davis, 1b.	4	2	2	2	5	0	
Gorman, c.	4	2	2	3	5	1	0
Luahwa, rf.	5	1	2	3	0	0	
Hennessy, p.	5	1	0	1	2	0	
Scanlon, 1b.	5	0	0	7	1	6	
Kiley, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	1	
Kahanah, 1b.	4	0	0	2	0	1	
Totals	40	6	14	27	13	11	

ST. LOUIS.	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Thompson, 1b.	5	1	1	4	3	0	
Willis, 1b.	5	0	2	4	0	0	
Kiwa, rf.	5	0	0	1	2	1	
Gleason, ss.	4	3	2	1	2	1	
Clark, 1b.	5	1	2	2	1	1	
Lemon, p.	5	0	2	1	0	1	
Hansen, cf.	5	0	2	0	1	1	
Holt, 1b.	5	1	0	1	0	0	
Dayton, c.	4	1	1	6	1	6	
Totals	43	7	13	25	9	8	

*Bower out on interference. Two out when winning run scored.

SUMMARY.
Earned runs: Regiment, 2. Two-base hits: Clark, Gorman and Luahwa. Sacrifice hit: Bower. Stolen bases: Holt and Hansen; Moore, Luahwa and Kiley. Double plays: Kiwa and Clark; Thompson and Willis. Triple play: Moore and Scanlon. Bases on balls: Off Lemon, 3. Hit by pitched ball: Gleason and Bower. Struck out by Lemon, 5; by Hennessy, 3. Passed balls: Dayton, 2. Left on bases: St. Louis, 10; Regiments, 10. Time: One hour and 50 minutes. Umpire: George Angus. Scorer: W. M. Blackley.

Now another complication has bobbed up sorely in the Palmyra Island affair, so that it is really difficult to say who can dispose of the place for a cable station or a home for superannuated newspaper reporters.

As published in this paper yesterday, it was annexed by L. Kamehameha, when Minister of the Interior in 1862, but it seems that Palmyra Island formerly belonged to John Beswick Wilkinson, who came here in the latter '40s or early in 1849 and married Kalamia, a native woman, who he took with him to his home in New Zealand.

Wilkinson died shortly afterward and left Palmyra Island to his wife by will. In 1868 the will was probated before Joseph S. Moore, a New Zealand Judge, and proven valid. When Kalamia died, Kalamia, one of her brothers, considered the island as his property, and deeded it to Luther Wilcox for the sum of \$1, just one shilling less than was paid for the China by the present owner. Afterwards Mr. Wilcox deeded the island to Hackfeld & Co., consideration not named.

On March 31st of the present year, Kauhakano, another next of kin of Kalamia, claimed ownership of the island and looked around for a purchaser and found one in William Ringer, a grandson, who is employed by Wilder & Co. Ringer paid \$200 for the place.

Since the ownership of the island is claimed by Great Britain, William and K. Ringer have retained W. A. Kinney as their counsel to look after their interests.

PHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

The Case of Prof. Bowman of Hartsville College.

Sworn Testimony to the Fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him After Physicians Failed.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville (Ind.) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel. Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter, hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Professor Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing.

"A year ago," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines alone. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition."

"A minister in conference, learning of my condition, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills a while longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Such was Professor Bowman's story, which was further endorsed by the following affidavit:

"Hartsville, Ind., March 16, 1897.
"I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case."
"R. S. BOWMAN."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1897."
"LYMAN J. SCUDDER."
"Notary Public."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Company, Hoboken Drug Company, wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THREE MONTHS.

Judge Wilcox Sentences Ex-Patrolmen Conley and Hewitt.

"Three months' imprisonment at hard labor," said Judge Wilcox yesterday, as he bade ex-Patrolmen Conley and Hewitt stand up and hear their sentence. Patrolmen Cornwall and Gillies were released from custody, as there was nothing to show that they had taken part in the assault upon the two natives. In summing up the case, Judge Wilcox said that the duty of the patrolmen was clearly to preserve the peace. Instead of doing this, they had done one of the very things they were employed to stop. Kukulahiwa and the other native battered by the patrolmen, were present in court and told the story of how they had been set upon and beaten. Attorney Humphreys, who appeared for defendants, did not set up any defense, and when the sentence was imposed by the Court, gave notice of appeal to the Circuit Court. Conley and Hewitt are out on \$300 bonds.

Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Hands and Hair Produced by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

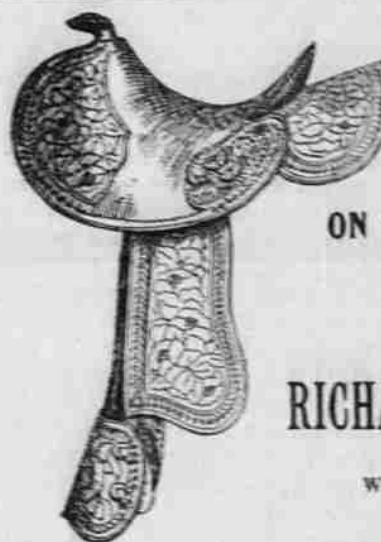
Sold throughout the world. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. *See* Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.....
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.....
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, N. I., Agents.



STEEL

PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation. Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect. We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,

\$12,954,332.

1- Authorized Capital—\$3,000,000 & s 4

Subscribed " " 2,700,000 687,000 0 0

Paid up Capital— 2,680,500 12 0

2- Fire Funds— 8,000,100 12 0

3- Life and Annuity Funds— 412,304,332 14 6

Revenue Fire Branch— 1,527,028 17 0

Revenue Life and Annuity 1,404,007 9 11

Branches— 43,081,230 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise

stored therein on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned

General Agents are authorized to

take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are author-

ized to take risks against the dangers of

the seas at the most reasonable rates and

on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 8,500,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

